

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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NUMBER 28.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER D. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
THOMAS M. STONE, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.
J. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, Hillsboro.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron County.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANZ DINGER, President Judge, Iron County.
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellview, and **JOS. G. CLARKSON**, Annapolis, Associate Justices.
JOS. F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron County.
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff, Iron County.
JAMES B. HUFF, Collector, Iron County.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron County.
E. B. HALL, Clerk County Court, Iron County.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Iron County.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellview.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron County.
J. GRANTHOMME, Coroner, Iron County.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.

County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1876, K. of H., Iron County, regular meetings Wednesday evening, Jan. 15th and 22nd, Feb. 5th and 12th, March 19th and 26th, April 6th and 13th, May 14th and 21st, and June 1st, 8th and 15th.

W. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.

MEDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. C., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron County.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.

MASONIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Iron County, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its hall, in Iron County.

FRANK LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, at 7 o'clock.

IRONTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its hall, in Iron County.

Churches.

MASS, every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M., in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening service, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 7 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron County, Mo. Pastor, Residence: Iron County, Mo. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ DINGER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Real Estate Agent. And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.

Office—the door north of the Iron County House, IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART, Attorney at Law, Iron County, Missouri.

PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in the Southern States, to settlements of Estate and all Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY, Attorney at Law.

509 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. (Piedmont, Mo.) PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR, Attorney at Law, Prosecuting Attorney for Iron County, IRONTON, MO.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, and all Business of the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

FRANK COOLEY, Attorney at Law, Farmington, Missouri.

GIVES PROMPT and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince, DENTIST, IRONTON, MO.

Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIBSON, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)

HAVING permanently located in Iron County, offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs Baths. Also, Electrical and Medicinal Baths. In Rheumatism and Neuralgia his treatment is peculiarly successful.

ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE, (Representing Southeast Missouri)

G. W. Gauss' Sons, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes.

419 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

THE IMPROVED COFFEE POT.

County, City, or Shop Rights, for sale, on terms to make a big profit for the purchaser. Write or call on

DINGER & AKE, Iron County, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo., October Term 1880—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1880: The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, against

Elbert Benton and all unknown interested parties.

[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made notifying said defendants to appear in said court on or before the sixth day of April next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term) to answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRONTON REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy.

Attest, with seal, this 31st day of December, 1880.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk Iron County Circuit Court.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, October Term, 1880—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1880: The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, against

J. G. Kercheval and S. H. Ross and all unknown interested parties.

[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made notifying said defendants to appear in said court on or before the sixth day of April next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term) to answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRONTON REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy.

Attest, with seal, this 30th day of December, 1880.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk Iron County Circuit Court.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, October Term, 1880—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1880: The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, against

Elizabeth T. Clark and all unknown interested parties.

[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron County, Mo., and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made notifying said defendants to appear in said court on or before the sixth day of April next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term) to answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRONTON REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy.

Attest, with seal, this 30th day of December, 1880.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk Iron County Circuit Court.

Resignation of Letters.

Notice is hereby given, that I will resign my Curatorship of the estate of E. F. Smith, an insane person, at the February term, 1881, of the Probate Court of Iron County, Mo.

A. CARR.

Boston's original area was 733 acres; its present territory includes 23,661 acres.

Last year the losses by fire in the United States, as far as reported, footed up to \$76,518,000.

Gen. Custer's mess-chest, which was found near the scene of the massacre, was recently sold at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for \$300.

Superintendent of the Census Walker makes the calculation that the population of the United States in 1890 will be about 64,467,000.

There are about seventy-five steamers plying between New York City and Europe. The number of sailing vessels is nearly ten times as great.

A woman at West Cornwall, Conn., failing to induce her husband to move out of a house which she did not like, deliberately destroyed it by fire.

Mr. Joshua M. Sears, who was graduated from Yale College two or three years ago, is the richest man in Boston. His annual tax is almost \$47,000.

A bill is to be introduced in the Delaware Legislature exempting from taxation, for ten years at least, all persons coming into the State with the intention of colonizing.

The exports of grain from the port of New York during the year 1880 reached 107,000,000 bushels, an excess of nearly 13,000,000 bushels over the exports of any previous year.

The will of the late Joseph F. Armour, of Chicago, contains a bequest of \$100,000 for the establishment of a mission church in the most thickly inhabited part of that city.

A Hancock and English banner in tatters still hangs from the liberty pole at Charlottesville, Va. No one will haul it down, and the purpose is to let it float for four years.

New York put up \$23,000,000 worth of buildings last year. This exceeds the architectural enterprise of any year since 1872, and shows how wonderfully times have improved.

There are 245 cities in the United States with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and twenty with over 100,000.

Of the latter one-half are east and the other half west of the Alleghanies.

The Chicago Tribune thinks that there are no grounds for Chinese labor scare. In a population of 684,000 in California there are less than 30,000 Chinese, and this number is rapidly diminishing.

Col. McClure writes from Nashville that the widow of President Polk is so beloved and respected that, by common consent of all parties, the interest on her little fortune in Tennessee State bonds, all she has, is exempted from repudiation.

The life of a submarine telegraph cable is shown by experience to be from ten to twelve years. If a cable breaks in deep water after it is ten years of age, it cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will break of its own weight—a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no particular remedy.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, formerly of North Carolina and now of Missouri, who opened the way to the election of Abraham Lincoln, has just recently paid two prizes for an essay and a poem illustrative of his project for a longitudinal double-track railway to run through North, Central and South America.

In 1879, when Providence, Rhode Island, established its now famous wood-yard for tramps, the outdoor relief amounted to \$7,333, and 1,143 tramps were forced to work in the yard. During the whole of last year only 634 tramps ventured near the place, while the amount of relief decreased to \$4,736. This wood-yard has proved the best investment the city ever made.

The Unter den Linden and other streets of Berlin were on New Year's morning made the scenes of most unseemly violence in connection with the anti-Jewish agitation. Large crowds of riotous merry-makers, mainly students, gathered before the chief cafe of the town, much frequented by the Hebrews, and made a regular demonstration. They smashed the windows and mobbed all the Jews whom they met. The police were comparatively helpless. Another cafe was invaded and emptied of its Jewish customers. Large and stormy public meetings continue to be held, and the anti-Semitic crusade, seems to be gaining in force, that of the fist, however, being now substituted for that of the tongue.

The Woman Suffrage Association, of St. Louis, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has a balance on hand of \$23.50, and a delegation has been appointed to go to Jefferson City and persuade the impressionable Legislature to submit a proposed amendment to the Constitution to the voters of the State that will confer equal rights without regard to sex or previous condition. The ladies will find Gov. Crittenden a courteous and attentive gentleman and they will doubtless be able to secure his interest in their behalf. Mr. Crittenden's fine personal appearance and chivalrous bearing, together with his interest in the babies of the State, secured him the respect and influence of the ladies wherever he went in his canvass last year. We wouldn't like to say that the ladies elected him, but we all know what the influence of the mothers and wives amount to in a political campaign. If the Governor is filled with a complete sense of gratitude he will join Mrs. Minor and her sad sisters in their demand for enfranchisement.

That abiding reference for law which marks the Republican party is signally illustrated by its more innocent organs in their treatment of the case of Cannon in Utah. There is no dispute that Cannon was chosen Delegate from Utah by a great majority. It is alleged that he was ineligible. The question thus raised is expressly reserved in the Constitution for the decision of the body to which he was elected. The Governor of Utah has no more to do with it than the Governor-General of Canada. Yet the Governor of Utah has usurped the powers of the House, and certified, in the face of the notorious fact, that Cannon's opponent was elected. All this has been repeatedly pointed out and is not denied. It was scarcely to be believed that anybody with the knowledge of these facts before him would dream of defending the Governor's action. Yet it is defended by a considerable number of Republican papers, and always on essentially the same ground, that Cannon is "a bad man." The argument runs as follows: A bad man is one who, being evidently guilty, is not entitled to the benefit of a legal trial to discover whether he is guilty or not. The Governor of Utah is right in withholding Cannon's certificate and in disfranchising Cannon's district because Cannon is a bad man—from which of course it follows that the men who voted for him are bad men. When this view has been taken occasionally of a case of murder by an assemblage of citizens, and Judge Lynch has held that the defendant, being a bad man, ought to be hanged at once, we seem to recall some remarks (provided the incident did not happen in Pennsylvania or some other Northern State) about "a spirit of lawlessness." Of course the whites of the South are notoriously bad men, while the Governor of Utah is evidently a good man, so that saucy for the Southern lynching goose is by no means saucer for the Utah gubernatorial gander. As an indignant American in London once remarked upon the success of the Irish obstructionists in Parliament and the failure to enforce the "previous question" of his native land, "Hell itself could not be so successfully conducted upon such principles as those."—N. Y. World.

Voluntary Insurance.

The proposition in the Legislature to bring the various systems and organizations of voluntary life insurance in this State under the supervision and discipline of the Insurance Department very naturally provokes loud and vehement protests. There are many of these associations in Missouri, and it would surprise those who are unacquainted with them to be informed how many thousands of persons belong to them. They are governed by no laws except such as are self-imposed, and they do not appeal to the laws and courts of the State for the enforcement of their simple regulations. They have no reserves or funds, every death loss being paid by a special assessment upon members for that purpose only. They make no public reports of their condition. A member may pay as long as he pleases to, and stop when he gets tired—and that is the end of it with him. There are no officers, and but few officers, and these are paid mere nominal salaries; so that the expenses of conducting them are trifling. Many of them have a benevolent feature, some have a social and mirthful character, but it is to be observed that all are more or less popular, and the members are more than satisfied with an organization which combines remarkably cheap life insurance with secret meetings for friendly discussion, social intercourse, temperate festivity and

sport; and it is no wonder that the attempt to subject them to official supervision should be met with energetic remonstrance.

The right of the State to interfere with these associations is not very clear. They do not present the case of fraudulent corporations attempting to cheat policy-holders. Their policy is simple and known to every member. The members cannot be forced to pay the assessments; any member can withdraw whenever he feels disposed to. The obligations are voluntarily assumed, and can be voluntarily renounced. The system, perhaps, is liable to abuse, and the voluntary feature which is its only power of coherence may give way in a few years, and the system itself disappear. But it might be the wisest course to leave it to these natural agencies. The organizations have been at work in the State for several years, and we do not recall a single example of fraudulent management or bankruptcy. In fact, there is little in them to furnish material for either fraudulent management or bankruptcy. Their resources are in the pockets of the members, and are paid in only on voluntary assessments, a method which insures a management that is acceptable to and approved by the members. In fact, each organization is as completely at the mercy of the members as the policy-holders of an ordinary insurance company are at the mercy of the company.—Republican.

A Bogus Prophecy.

It is well known that Mother Shipton prophesied that the world to an end would come in 1887.

Mother was a garrulous old lady, whose manuscript is dated 1448. Her book of local prophecies, which is in the British Museum, bears date 1641. If, at that time, the lines were written, that "Carriages without horses would go," and that "through mountains men shall ride," and "iron swim on the sea," the book would be, indeed, remarkable. But these prophetic phrases, together with the 1887 prediction, are all forgeries of the old lady. In 1862 Charles Hindley, of Brighton, England, published Mother Shipton's book, in which he interpolated the lines referred to. The 1887 prophecy was taken from Piazza Smith's reading of the hieroglyphics in the grand gallery of the Pyramid. Hindley afterwards confessed his imposture.

—Detroit Free Press.

Stamps as a Revenue Method.

[From the New York World.]

A great number of persons in New York, it is said, have petitioned Congress to abolish the stamp tax of two cents on a bank check. Whether Congress ought or ought not to grant the prayer of the petition we do not now intend to consider. Is there not, however, a good deal to be said in favor of adhesive stamps as a means of taxation? Among the many successful fiscal innovations made in England during the reign of Victoria, none has been more successful than the introduction, the chief credit of which is due to Mr. Rowland Hill, of the practice of prepaying letter postage by an adhesive stamp. The idea has been applied all over the civilized world. No one in this country has any difficulty in buying and applying the stamps necessary to secure the delivery of a letter wherever, at home or abroad, such a person as a postman exists. Who now would consent to go back to the old plan of paying money on depositing or receiving a letter? The post-office is only one branch of a Government business for which the people pay, and they pay for it with an adhesive stamp. Why should not people pay in the same way the expense of transacting other Government business? Why cannot the State of New York collect and pay its expenses in this manner, instead of through its present "wretched system, or rather want of system? The need of a respectable system of taxation in this country is dealt with in the January number of the Contemporary by "An American Statesman," who insists that this designation affixed to a former article which he left unsigned was given to him by the editor. He denies stoutly that he is or ever has been an office-holder. He, however, shows the influence of Massachusetts associations, and a shrewd Yankee need not try twenty times before guessing who the writer is. Why does not taxation paid by adhesive stamps meet a great part of the requirements set forth by this "American Statesman?" Taxes should be paid by the owners and by the users of capital, including in the last designation producers, dealers, laborers and speculators. All taxes should be certain, uniform, easily ascertained and payable at convenient times, and the incidence of them should be such as to fall fairly and equitably on all classes. If a man owns land and gets no rent, let him pay no tax; if he owns capital and gets no profit, no tax; if he owns merchandise and makes no sales, no tax; if he owns only his labor and earns no wages, no tax. Nobody dreams of taxing paupers or people who have no income, whatever.

The adhesive stamp plan of taxation has been elaborately worked out in England so far as the theory is concerned, and the general scope of the system may be thus summarized up:

"First—It recommends that all real estate and invested capital shall be assessed on its value and the tax be payable on receiving the rent and interest.

"Second—That all materials of trade, commerce and manufactures shall be taxed by stamp on the value payable on receiving the same.

"Third—That all exchanges of labor and goods into money shall be taxed by stamp on the value.

"Fourth—That all transfers of money and receipts for money shall be stamped in a similar manner.

"Fifth—That all labor shall be taxed on its value by stamp upon receipt of payment.

"Sixth—That all speculations shall be taxed by stamp on the contract note."

Under such a system as this stamps would be sold by postmasters, of these among other kinds: contract stamps, labor receipt stamps, trade bill stamps, invoice stamps and real estate stamps. Stamps for each contract, receipt, invoice, bill of sale and deed of land could be adapted to the sum of money involved in the transaction or price of the article transferred. For contracts in England this scale of stamps has been suggested:

All contracts not exceeding £ 1,000 £ 0 10

All contracts not exceeding 2,500 0 26

All contracts not exceeding 5,000 0 50

All contracts not exceeding 10,000 0 50

All contracts not exceeding 20,000 1 00

All contracts not exceeding 50,000 3 00

All contracts not exceeding 100,000 5 00

All contracts not exceeding 250,000 5 00

All contracts not exceeding 500,000 10 00

—and £10 for every £5,000 or fraction thereof.

A single glance at the transactions of the Stock Exchange in this city will show what an enormous sum the State of New York could raise by a law requiring an adhesive stamp of a defined value to be attached to every transaction in buying and selling shares or bonds.

The subject is a very large one and a novel one in this country, but it is worth the while of Congressmen to reflect whether they had not better extend instead of diminishing or doing away with the system of taxation by adhesive stamps. If the postage-stamp is a good contrivance for levying and collecting a large share of our taxes (and no one proposes to do away with such stamps), why will not the adhesive-stamp plan be good for collecting other and greater sums on every document which can be read or used in a court of law as evidence of a contract or of a release from a contract?

Southeasterings.

One man in Bollinger county owns forty hounds.

There is much inquiry for land, it is said, in Howell county.

Ripley county has 15,838 hogs, or nearly sixteen for every voter.

A new iron bridge is now being erected over Byrd's creek, near Jackson.

Jacob Steins, of Perryville, killed a deer recently that weighed 160 pounds.

The cold weather has been killing off a great deal of stock in Carter county.

Horse and mule buyers are said to be doing a good business in Bollinger county.

A Garter snake was recently captured in Scott county while crawling on the snow.

Bear meat has been retailing in the Alton, Oregon county, market at 12½ cents a pound.

In Poplar Bluff corn is worth 45 cents a bushel, and along Black river it is quoted at 35 cents.

Judge D. L. Hawkins will hereafter divide his time between the practice of law and farming.

Judge Nalle, of Madison county, lost twenty-five sheep from the effects of the cold weather.

Mr. Louis Houck has successfully put the Cape Girardeau and Allenville railroad in operation.

During 1880 there were 105 marriages performed in Madison county and 247 in Cape Girardeau county.

Wolves are said to be more numerous in Butler county this winter than they have been for years.

William A. Penney is the Superintendent of the Cape Girardeau Railway, and Richard Berry is Roadmaster.

The citizens of West Plains have organized a library association, and have made a good start toward securing books.

The girls in Doniphan know how to throw stones. One of them recently threw a stone at a 200-pound hog and killed it.

Chalreston claims to have the neatest, handsomest finished and furnished public school building in Southeast Missouri.

The Citizens say there are enough money transactions carried on by Poplar Bluff to warrant the establishment of a bank there.

Several barges loaded with corn were sunk in the Mississippi river near Commerce and New Madrid by being cut down with floating ice, week before last.

Southeast Missouri got a pretty full divide in the organization of the Legislature. Morrison, Cobb, Richardson, Daunkin and Caruthers—all Southeast men.

The members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Joe, have organized a stock company for the purpose of building themselves a hall at that place.

A calf belonging to Capt. Castleman, of Washington county, after being lost about four weeks, was found in a deep mineral hole, where it is supposed to have been all that time.

The case of Wm. Hildebrand, who is charged with the murder of Hugo Veth in Jefferson county two years ago, has been continued to the next term of the Jefferson county circuit court.

Mr. T. T. Tullock, who has been raising Cotteswold sheep near Bamark for the last fifteen years, recently added two thoroughbred lambs—a buck and a ewe—to his flock. The buck was bred by the Ontario Breeding Association, of Canada; and the ewe was bred in Herefordshire, England.

On the 13th inst. Carl Guachtitzner, an Austrian, and Joseph Wanick, a German, arrived in Doniphan from St. Louis with letters of introduction from the President, of the State Board of Immigration. A few days later they bought one hundred acres of land and announced their intention of locating in Ripley county.